[Shri H. Hanumanthappa]

people above the poverty-line but unfortunately the financial allocations are very little. Rs. 500 or Rs. 600; and the maximum is fixed at Rs. 3,000. It was anticipated that the IRDP loans will generate economic activity in the family and the beneficiary will go above the poverty-line. Unfortunately the schemes that have been drawn up have not been able to achieve that objective. So the time has come to review it and see that additional assistance is given under the IRDP. The loan amounts also should be increased.

One more aspect that has to be looked into is that the subsidy portion of the IRDP which is being paid, has become a bed-rock of corruption. Though the subsidy portion is for helping the individual beneficiary, unfortunately it goes to the pockets of the middlemen, the development officers. So this subsidy portion, as we have suggested earlier also, can be adjusted as the last instalment of the loan. Otherwise the development officers ask them to sign for Rs. 5,000 and give them only Rs. 3,500, pocketing Rs. 1,500 themselves. So the subsidy portion should be given not in this form but should be used for writing off the last instalment of the loan. This will eliminate corruption in this field.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, statement by Mr. B.R. Bhagat, Minister of External Affairs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Prime Minister's visit to Vietnam and Japan

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): Madam...

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): On a point of order. The Prime Minister should have come and made the statement himself. This is a bad precedent.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is making the statement on the Prime Minister's visit. He had accompanied the Prime Minister...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): No, Madam. Mr. Gopalsamy has a point in that. The Prime Minister was on a State visit, not the External Affairs Minister...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The External Affairs Minister was also there with the Prime Minister.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Anybody can accompany the Prime Minister. But can everybody come and make a statement? Is he entitled to make a statement on behalf of the Prime Minister? If the Prime Minister has no time to come here, it is all right. We have read about the visit in the newspapers. He has held a press conference, he has made a press statement. What is the necessity of a statement here by the Minister of External Affairs? If the Prime Minister has no time. Somebody else coming and making a statement is not proper.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is not a question of necessity. It is the duty of the External Affairs Minister to make a statement and inform the honourable House. This pertains to the Ministry of External Affairs. It is a duty. I am sorry the honourable Member should be taking these things very lightly.... *(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for the Government to decide who should come and make the statement and who should not come. I have given my ruling....

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): It is not just that...

SHRI S. W. DHABE (Maharashtra): On a point of order. ..

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I have given my ruling.

Mr. Minister, you may go on with your statement.

(Interruptions).

Please sit down. I have listened to you all and I have given my ruling. The Minister is entitled to make the statement. There is no point of order.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: This is your respect for democracy...

SHRI S. W. DHABE: The point is this...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no point Mr. Dhabe. I am not allowing you to make any point of order. After. I have given my ruling, you cannot raise any point of order and there is no point of order arising here. I do not allow any point of order now on this issue. Please sit down...

SHRI S. W. DHABE: How can you decide without listening to us?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for the Chair to decide whether or not to allow point of order. Now I have called the Minister to make his statement.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Madam. the Prime Minister, accompanied by Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, paid an official visit to Hanoi on 27th November, 1985, and thereafter to Tokyo from 28 to 30 November followed by a short halt in Kyoto. The delegation included the Minister of External Affairs and Shri L. K. Jha as well as senior officials. In Hanoi, the Prime Minsiter was received by Mr. Le Duan, General-Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Mr. Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers; other senior Ministers and dignitaries. The Prime Minister laid a wreath at the Mausoleum of Ho Chi Minh. He also attended a ceremony for renaming a Park after the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Prime Minister accepted the Gold Star Order, the highest Vietnamese Decoration, from the Vietnamese President, conferred posthumously on Shrimati Indira Gandhi in recognition of her great contributions as an "indefatigable fighter for the cause of National Independence, Peace, Solidarity and Cooperation amongst Nations, as well as the growth of the Non-Aligned Movement". He also addressed a large Public Meeting held at the Independence Hall.

The official talks with Mr. Le Duan and Mr. Pham Van Dong were held in an atmosphere of great cordiality and friendship. It was noted that Vietnam and India shared identical or similar views on a number of important international issues. On Kampuchea, the Vietnamese leaders reaffirmed their desire to arrive at an early political solution and emphasised their commitment to withdraw Vietnamese troops by 1990 or even earlier, in the event of an acceptable political solution being found.

Both sides endorsed the traditionally close relations between the two countries and resolved to further consolidate, expend. and diversify these relations.

The Second Session the India-Vietnam Joint Commission had been held from November, 23 to 26 in Hanoi, on the eve of Prime Minister's visit. The Indian delegation was led by the Minister of External Affairs and the Vietnamese delegation by Deputy Prime Minister Tran Quynh. The Vietnamese indicated certain priorities in this regard. Agreement was reached on a new line of Government-to-Government credit of Rs. 15 crores, the terms and conditions to be decided subsequently. Previous credits from us have been utilised for the supply of diesel electric locomotives, passenger coaches and wagons as well as textile machinery to Vietnam. It is expected that this assistance

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

will help to increase Vietnam's productivity and export efforts.

It was also agreed to extend a commodity loan of one lakh tonnes of wheat over a two year period 1986 and 1987. This would help Vietnam to overcome scarcities caused by serious damage to food crops due to the recent floods and cyclones.

Technical collaboration will also be extended in such areas as small scale industries, rubber and cotton cultivation and processing, dry farming and afforestation of coastal areas. Of considerable mutual importance was an understanding reached between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission of India and PETRO VIETNAM for possible cooperation in the exploration of oil in the South Vietnamese offshore area. ONGC will conduct further studies and evaluations in this regard.

JAPAN

During the Prime Minister's visit in Japan, apart from Meeting the Emperor, and holding extensive talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, P.M.'s programme included:

(i) An address to the Japanese Diet (Parliament);

(ii) An address to Keidanren which is the main grouping of Japanese Economic Organisations;

(iii) A luncheon hosted by the Emperor in honour of P.M. and Shrimati Sonia Gandhi;

(iv) An address to the Joint meeting of the India-Japan Business Cooperation Committee;

(v) A Reception hosted jointly by the India-Japan Association and the Dietmen's League for Japan-India Friendship;

(vi) A Press Conference at the Japan Press Club;

(vii) A visit, accompanied by Prime Minister of Japan and Madame Nakasone, to UENO Zoo in Tokyo where two baby elephants "Asha" and "Daya", sent as a gift by late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, are lodged;

(viii) Separate meetings with members of the Indian community at Tokyo and Kobe; and

(ix) A visit to Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan.

An agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Japan on Cooperation in the field of Science and Technonogy was also signed by me with my Japanese Counterpart Mr. Shintaro Abe, followed by separate talks with him. the Agreement provides for the setting up of a Joint Committee to decide upon agreed programmes of action.

The exchange of views between the two Prime Ministers covered bilateral relations as well as international issues of mutual interest. The Japanese Government has agreed to extend a 30 billion Yen (about Rs. 160 crore) special credit for a gas-based power plant for Assam. This would be in addition to the annual Yen Credit of 39 billion Yen. Japan also agreed to assist India in setting up the Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital in Lucknow.

Prime Minister emphasised the need for enhancing cooperation between India and Japan in the economic, commercial, scientific and technical fields, as well as in increasing exchanges in the cultural, educational and academic areas to promote better understanding between the peoples of the two countries. In this regard, the possibility of organising a Festival of India in Japan in 1987-88 and a Japan Week in India was discussed.

Prime Minister's visit to Japan, following as it did, Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to India in May, 1984, can be considered as marking a new stage in the consolidation and development of our

bilateral relations, not only for the mutual benefit but also for strengthening peace and prosperity in Asia and in the world.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have a few names of Members who want to ask for clarifications. But, as we are going to discuss on the 10th whole the international situation, I would expect the Members to be brief. No other clarification should be asked because the whole international situation we will be discussing on the 10th. Yes, Mr. Chaturanan Mishra.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदया, जो स्टेटमेंट हमारे फारन मिनिस्टर महोदय ने दिया है उसके संबंध में पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि दो दिन पहले वियतनाम के मित्र दिल्ली में हम से मिले । उन्होंने भारत के प्रति और भारत सरकार के प्रति जो इस विजिट में दोस्ताना रुख अख्तियार किया उसके लिये धन्यवाद ज्ञापन किया है और उन्होंने मुझ से कहा था कि मैं आपको यह कन्वे कर दूं । अब जहां तक क्लेरिफिकेशन की बात है, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जापान के साथ भारत का जो व्यापार है वह पिछले पांच वर्षों से लगातार डेफिसिट में चल रहा है । ऑटोमोबाइल इंडस्ट्री के बारे में जापान के साथ समझौता हुआ है । इससे और भी ट्रेड डेफिसिट भारत का होने जा रहा है । इसलिये इस संबंध में क्या कोई निर्णय लिया गया है कि जापान भी कोई ऐसा रास्ता अपनाये जिससे वह हमारा भी सामान खरीदे और यह ट्रेड डेफिसिट समाप्त हो । दूसरी जानकारी मैं यह लेना चाहता हूं कि पिछले युद्ध में जापान और अन्य फासिस्ट राष्ट्रों की एक एक्सिस पावर बनी थी और अब यह कहा जा रहा है कि यू० एस० ए० और जापान और उन देशों की जिसे एक पैसिफिक रिंग कहते हैं एक एक्सिस पावर पैसिफिक क्षेत्र में विकसित हो रहा है । क्या इस संबंध में भी हमारी सरकार का ध्यान गया है ? जापान के और हमारे बहुत दोस्ताना संबंध रहे हैं । इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वह पुरानी बात तो नहीं दोहराई जा रही है ? स्टार वार के लिए अमेरिका जापान से सहयोग ले रहा है, यह बहुत दुख की बात है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या जापान के साथ इस संबंध में भी बातचीत हुई है ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): Madam Deputy Chairman, during the last few months the Prime Minister has gone abroad quite a few times. I am not against the visit of the Prime Minister to foreign countries. Whenever the Government feel that a visit is necessary to give a new momentum to the relationship between countries and whenever there is a necessity for holding consultation, and promoting understanding and cooperation, I think visits must be encouraged. But whenever visits are decided upon, the Government should bear in mind when the visit should take place and when not, whether a particular visit is necessary or not, whether it is appropriate or not, whether it is timely or not; these are the norms that should be observed. I expect this from the Government. They were observed in the past. The Prime Minister has been indulging in high-flown diplomacy—I am not against it—a high profile international role—I am not against it. But when he visits a foreign country when the Parliament is in session, I think we have got to take exception to that visit. He has been going abroad to build up bridges of understanding between countries. But when he creates a misunderstanding in his own country by such visits, I think we should ponder over whether a visit was timely or not, appropriate or not.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the visit has taken place. You ask about the visit which has taken place.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I am asking my questions. Why did he think it necessary to go to Japan and Vietnam at this particular juncture when the Parliament session was on? Previously he went out. We objected to that. Secondly, the Prime Minister has

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

indulged in various contradictory statements in Japan in respect of Pakistan's bid to acquire nuclear weapons. Madam you remember that before he went to America, he made several statements here that Pakistan's effort to make a nuclear bomb will create a compulsion in this country and that we may have to revise our stand on the bomb. When he went to Japan, he said in his statement to the press that even if Pakistan makes a nuclear bomb, India is not going to make the bomb. This is a complete change from the original position which he had taken and he has taken a new position in Japan. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the statement made to the press is true because it changes the entire picture. It is very difficult to assess the Prime Minister and his stand in respect of this important issue, i.e. Pakistan's bid to acquire a nuclear weapon.

Lastly, may I know from the hon. Minister whether, while talking to their counterparts in Japan, specific areas have been identified in respect of science and technology and in respect of industrial collaboration? If not, I am afraid the general agreement with the Japanese will not help us for long. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether specific areas have been carved out and identified for the purpose of cooperation between Japan and India in respect of science and technology and in respect of industry.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have another statement.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: What about my name?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just listen to me. (*Interruptions*) Will you please listen to me, Mr. Jaswant Singh? You are a very nice Member of this House. You should not get up.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am grateful that you should consider me to be nice. But it is not my nicety which is involved.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is another statement from another Minister and he has to go at 6 O' clock to the Lok Sabha.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is a great *pity.*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If we cannot help him, he has to finish the business. Mr. Mohanarangam.

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM (Tamil Nadu): Madam Deputy Chairman, it is not my intention to draw the attention of the House by asking why our Prime Minister had left for foreign countries when the Parliament is in session. I would like to ask two specific questions. Really I am very glad to see that he has created a very pleasant atmosphere between India and Japan and India and Vietnam. I have read here about the agreement entered into by Japan and India. That agreement is between the Government of India and the Government of Japan on cooperation in the field of science and technology. I would like to know what are the terms and conditions of the agreement signed by our country with Japan.

Secondly, Japan has also agreed to assist India in setting up the Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital in Lucknow. We are in a position to construct and start so many hospitals in different parts of the country. We are in a position to build hospitals in foreign countries. What exactly is the agreement between Japan and India? Do we need their assistance even for setting up the Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital in Lucknow? What assistance do we need? Is it for money or for technical knowhow or for assistance by the Japanese doctors? What exactly is it that has been agreed to for helping India to set up the Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital? I want to know these two things from the Minister.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Dhabe.

श्री जसवन्त सिंह : मेरा नाम भूल गये क्या, या उसे जानबूझकर नीचे कर दिया ?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is where it was. Whether you are cooperative or not, it will not go down. It is where it was.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: I have great regard and respect for Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, the wife of the hon. Prime Minister and I am not objecting. But I want to know whether she was a member of our official delegation. It has appeared in the statement for the first time. I want to put two specific questions. The first is whether there was any talk about the nuclear programme of Pakistan when the matter was discussed with Japan, and any co-operation to be made with Japan on the nuclear programme of India. Secondly, the question which is exercising the mind of everybody in the Asian countries is about the situation in Sri Lanka. We have got two major problems—Pakistan and Sri Lanka. I want to know whether any talk or guidance or help was asked from Japan in this matter. Lastly, the statement said at page 3 that separate meetings with the members of the Indian community at Tokyo and Kobe were held. Was there any attempt made to understand the grievances of our Indian community there, whatever told by them?

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Madam Deputy Chairman, I strongly oppose the attitude of our hon. Prime Minister making foreign trips, throwing to winds the respect to be shown to this Parliament, the supreme democratic institution of this country, when the Parliament is in session. (*Interruption*) Madam Deputy Chairman, even after making a trip, he should have come to the Parliament and should have made a statement about his visit.

Madam Deputy Chairman, my hon. friend, Mr. Gurupadaswamy, raised the issue of Pakistan's nuclear programme. Mr. Prime Minister made a categorical statement that the moment he was convinced that Pakistan was in possession, was about to come into possession of nuclear weapons, he will revise the policy of not going in for nuclear weapons in India. Now, in an interview to the press in Japan, he has stated that even if Pakistan possesses nuclear weapons, India will not go in for nuclear weapons. If the statement which has appeared in the press is correct, that is a contradictory statement to what he has made already. So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any change in our policy regarding this particular question? Madam, in the statement made here it is stated that India and Vietnam shared identical or similar views on a number of important international issues. What were the important international issues taken up at the meet? Madam, even on an earlier visit to the United States and some other countries, our Prime Minister has taken up certain important international issues like the issue of apartheid in South Africa. May I know from the Government, from the hon. External Affairs Minister whether at any point of time anywhere our Government raised the issue of that diabolical crime of genocide which is being perpetrated on the Tamils in Sri Lanka? When we are raising our voice there against the violation of human rights was be it is in Zimbabwe or Zambia or South Africa, what is our attitude towards the genocide in Sri Lanka? I want to know whether it is taken up recently; if not now, on the previous occasion because it has been stated that on some of the international issues there were identical or similar views. This is also an international issue of human rights. Madam Deputy Chairman, I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. In the statement there is a mention about the agreement between Japan and India. I understand that the agreement provides for the exchange of information and visits by scientists and technical personnel as well as joint programmes of research. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what the specific areas are where these exchanges are expected to take place?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes Mr. Jaswant Singh.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Madam Deputy Chairman would you stop me from saying whatever I wish to say?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not stopping.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: You are interrupting.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I have to.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Would you permit me to continue uninterrupted or permit me to finish?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After you finish, I will interrupt.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Madam, among other things which I want to say about the Prime Minister's visit, which have been underlined by various other colleagues on this side, is about his visit to the Tokyo Zoo. From the statement of the hon. Minister for External Affairs it appears that he did not actually visit the Zoo. So, I would have liked to ask the Prime Minister how he found the zoo and how those two baby elephants are doing? How are Asha and Daya doing because it forms part of the Minister's statement.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Well, I would be interested in it as a Zoologist.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Yes, indeed. I am charmed by what you say.

Madam, Deputy Chairman, the hon. Minister's statement on the Prime Minister's recent visit to Vietnam and to Japan is the kind of statement to which we are by now accustomed. Firstly, it comprises of a narration of events which is already in our possession because newspapers have already commented upon all that, with photographs and other things. So, nothing new comes to us in Parliament and, therefore, it is not a great privilege of parliamentary procedure which is being served. Secondly and predictably enough we are also simultaneously told whenever such statements are made that this particular latest visit has broken revolutionary new ground and that new vistas of cooperation have opened up with whichever latest country has been last visited. Briefly, I would like to take this opportunity of cautioning the Government of India, because the hon. Minister of External Affairs as an individually rather helpless in the matter. But I would like to caution the Government of India against overdoing this whole business of adulatory hyperbole as there are dangers in it which are obvious to all objective observers of international affairs. The attainments, achievements and the successes, of which the hon. Minister has given us a catalogue, are really more commented upon by him or by his party than actually observed. Take these two visits on which I will ask two or three specific questions.

The Vietnamese visit has been an obligation in fulfilment of a distinction which has been conferred upon the late Prime Minister and indeed a very welcome visit which ought to have been undertaken and could not have been undertaken earlier. I would like to know in the context of this visit whether preceding it or during the visit was the whole question of Vietnam and South-East Asia, Vietnam and People's Republic of China, discussed. There is a mention here, Madam, in the Minister's statement about the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the date is given as 1990 and we are encouragingly told that this could be even earlier, in the events of an "acceptable political solution" being found. Could, therefore, the hon. Minister inform the House what is the Indian national view, what is the Government of India's view of the parameters, outlines of "this acceptable political solution", what comprises the acceptability of the solution? (*Time Bell rings*). That much for Vietnam because you have now rung the bell.

As far as Japan is concerned, there is a commercial angle to the whole visit which I find difficult to persuade myself to think that our Ambassador in Japan could not have achieved. Merely the signing of a Rs. 160 crores agreement for the supply of gas turbines to Assam on the eve of Assam elections may be a good domestic politics, but it is really not very good international relationship and a transaction of Rs. 160 crores is not a .....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, would you please ask the query, Mr. Jaswant Singh?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: But let me finish my sentence. So, this 160 crore deal with Japan is no great shakes. Political prospects are, of course, a long term question and we are adult enough to see that is so.

I am not going to comment on the predictable enough familial preoccupations of this Government, about hospitals because another Member has already asked about it. I would, nevertheless like to know about the science and technology agreement which has been concluded. What are the details of it? Technology is a derivative of science. So, what science are we going to import from Japan in what we have agreed about science and technology. I only want to know about science, not technology because that is easy enough to list. What is Japan going to give to India in the field of science? Technology may be a derivative of science.

I am glad you are not interrupting me when I am sitting down.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: When the question of Prime Minister's visit abroad when Parliament is in session, was raised in this House, I had the occasion to comment that probably it was not a deliberate attempt on the part of the Prime Minister to slight the Parliament. But, today, after reading the statement and hearing the hon. Minister of External Affairs. I do feel that at least to day the Prime Minister has deliberately insulted the Parliament by not coming here and making the statement himself. If he had time to go out of the country for five days. I am sorry he could not spare ten minutes in this House to make this statement. Secondly, I have never seen a more frivolous statement than this, as read in this House today. The way Parliament is being treated and we are being treated with this kind of stuff, giving details of dinners, lunches, sight-seeing, is highly objectionable, and I am really pained. It contains nothing. He has only refrained from giving the manners lunches and dinners and the height and length of baby elephants there; this contains nothing. What is this? And you do away the whole thing in just one sentence on what you have done in Vietnam, It is said:

The Vietnamese have reaffirmed their commitment. They have been reaffirming all these years. For that, you need not make a state visit to that country. And here also you mention: "External Affairs Minister had exchanged views and signed agreement in the field of science and technology." Where are the details? In what field will cooperation be there? Is it in the field of electronics or industry? what is that? Why you do away in one sentence. We are pained the way Parliament is being treated. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what are the details of this agreement on science and technology which he has signed with the Minister there.

SHRI SUSHIL CHAND MOHUNTA (Haryana): I would not start by presuming that the hon. Prime Minister wanted to state the Parliament. Rather I must try to understand that there must have been very compelling reasons for him to avail of this opportunity of going to those countries and missing the Parliament. And I want to know those compulsions which propelled him to be away from this country, be away from Parliament and what was behind all this that he undertook this visit to Vietnam and Japan at a time when Parliament was in session. Surely, this visit could have been postponed or preponed so that the Parliament session did not coincide with his foreign visits.

As I understand from the statement, his visit to Vietnam has brought us no gains, except goodwill which of course again is to be valued. But we have tried to give some little bit of assistance to Vietnam. Probably good. We should be giving assistance to those countries also: Vietnam really deserves it. But the sphere of assistance being imparted to Vietnam the scale on which it is given as represented in the statement, is too meagre for a big country like ours to be helping-Vietnam in a small little manner, and the assistance that we have sought from Japan. We have nothing to give to Japan. The statement does not say that we have attempted to exchange or put on equal platform with Japan. taking more, giving less;

[Shri Susil Chand Mohanta]

only one side, trying to take something from Japan, science, technology, whatever you want to call it. What is the extent of scientific and technological aid which we are going to take? I would also like to know whether this scientific and technological co-operation, for which an agreement was signed with Japan, was of such a magnitude that had this visit not taken place at this particular moment, we would have missed the bus. I would like to know. There are many substantive issues which we have raised which we have highlighted, during the Prime Minister's visit to the U.S.A. and other countries, which took place earlier to this visit. I would like to know whether these issues were highlighted in Japan also. What was the reaction of the Japanese Government and the Vietnamese Government to these issues? I would give an example. The most difficult issue which faces us today is that of Pakistan going ahead with the manufacture of nuclear bomb. I would like to know....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This has been asked. Ask something new.

SHRI SUSHIL CHAND MOHUNTA:: This is new for me. I would like to know, what was the reaction of the Japanese Government and the Vietnamese Government to Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme? What was their reaction? Secondly, as fas as the Indian Ocean is concerned—last time also, I asked this question—we are interested in the demiliterisation of the Indian Ocean. What were the views of the Japanese and the Vietnamese Governments towards demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean? Was this issue broached with these Governments? What were their views? Were we able to convince them regarding our stand on this issue? Then, what has been the reaction of both these Governments to the policy of apartheid being pursued so vigorously by South Africa, because, in the joint declaration, I do not find mention of any of these issues being touched? Another most important thing is, which we have highlighted earlier, the world is faced with the very great danger of a nuclear winter if the two super-powers go ahead with their nuclear weapons programme and the arms race, which should be stopped In this respect, I would like to know, what were the views to these two Governments? Have we been able to elicit anything from them which, to us, would seem, to the world, would seem, that their view is more or less similar to ours? If we have not been able to achieve anything in these spheres, I do not think this visit was called for or that we have achievd anything during this visit. The only presumption which one would draw would be, this was intended to be a slight to Parliament and for no other reason.

श्री कल्पनाथ राय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदया, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की जापान यात्रा, वियतनाम यात्रा से एशिया के दोनों देशों के बीच गहरे संबंध बने हैं, यह बडे स्वागत की बात है और पूरे देश की हमारी जनता ने इसका स्वागत किया है । मुझे केवल दो सवाल पूछने हैं कि जापान [illegible] इण्डस्ट्रिलाइज कण्ट्री है । वह स्मा[illegible] इण्डस्ट्री और मोडर्न साइंस एंड टेक्नोलोजी, इन दोनों की ताकत से आज इतना बड़ा देश बना है । तो हमारे देश का उस देश से जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ है, उसमें स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्री सेक्टर में चूंकि हमारे मुल्क में सात हजार गांव हैं, उनमें स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री के लिये कोई कोलाबोरेशन हुआ है या नहीं ताकि हम उनके माडर्न साइंस और टेक्नोलोजी के माध्यम से स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्री में एक नए ढांचे को बना सकें, ऐसी कोई बात हुई है ? पहला सवाल यह पूछना है । दूसरा जब प्रधान मंत्री दूसरे देशों में जाते है तो हमेशा दो देशों के बीच में एक ज्वायंट कम्युनिकेट इसू होता है, तो किन बातों पर हमारे मतभेद रहे वैसे तो बहुत क्षेत्रों में आपस में कोलाबोरेशन है, तो क्यों ज्वायंट कम्युनिकेट इसू हुआ ? बस इतना ही पूछना है ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As I informed the House, Mr. Ansari is to make a statement in the other House also. The hon. Minister for External Affairs has to reply to the clarifications raised by nine Members. Mr. Bhagat, will you take a long time? Clarifications are to be sought by some Members on Mr. Ansari's statement also.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: We can take it up tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me ask the Minister. You should observe some decorum. I am sorry to say, this is not being observed, specially today.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Madam, as you have rightly pointed out in the beginning we are going to have a full debate on the 10th. Now, some substantive issues have been raised by hon. Members by way of clarifications. If you permit me, I will deal with them on the 10th.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you can reply as briefly as you can and later on you can give a longer statement when we are discussing it on the 10th. (*Interruptions*). There are three names before me for the statement which Ansari Sahib is to make and before 6.00 p.m. he has to leave.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Let him go. He can make the statement tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): Today is a significant day because on this day, the hon. Members will appreciate, the Bhopal tragedy had occurred and.....

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: We have already paid the tributes yetsterday. You cannot bring the deed back now.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is in that respect. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Madam Deputy Chairman, I will try to do my best to cover all the points that have been raised. The first thing I would like to mention is that a number of hon. Members have been saying that the Prime Minister's visit is ill-advised or untimely and all that. I do not know what they mean by this. Do you want to make this House a propaganda forum? Every time you have been saying the same thing. Take each visit of the Prime Minister. His visit earlier to the Soviet Union; is it not necessary for the Prime Minister to have a close contact and dialogue with the leaders of the Soviet Union? Then his visit in June to the United States of America and having detailed talks..

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Then the Parliament was not in session.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Mr. Upendra was there at that time and he personally said, yes, this is very necessary.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Even today I am saying that it is necessary to go to other countries but not when we are sitting in session. We are only objecting to the timing.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Then his visit to Nassau, attending to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference. Forty-seven Prime Ministers came. (*Interruptions*). I do not want to be disturbed. I have never disturbed any hon. Member. Why are they afraid of hearing the reply? (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have told you that the House has to finish this work. Every time the Chair cooperates with the Members but they cannot cooperate with the Chair on one day. It is really unfortunate. I am using this word 'unfortunate'

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: It is unfortunate that the prerogatives of the opposition are being eroded these days.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, that is not correct.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I was talking about his visit to Nassua to attend the Prime Ministers Conference. Forty-seven Prime Ministers and heads of the Government came. Was it not necessary? Then again, there was the 40th anniversary of the U. N. His visit there. Sixty-three heads of Government were there.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: We are talking of the time when Parliament is in session.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am coming to the Parliament.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Let him reply.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Let him reply.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: And he is the Chairman of the Non-aligned Movement. He has certain responsibilities.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: We are talking of his visit to Japan and Vietnam.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I should not be disturbed. I have not disturbed anybody and this much courtesy I must get from the hon. Members. I am coming to this House after 18 years. I have sat in this House for fifteen years and I did not disturb any hon. Member. So, I would like the same courtesy from the hon. Members that I should not be disturbed.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Don't provoke us.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: So, I was saying that he is the Chairman of the Non-aligned Movement. There are the big issues in the world. There is the issue of disarmament, the issue of war and peace and there are many other issues in which India is involved. There is the issue of South Africa, there is the issue of Namibia. There are many other great issues on which India's views are sought for and sought after. Is it not necessary for the Prime Minister—he has been the leader only for a few months—to be in touch with men and leaders of the world on the big issues involved? It is because he has to deal with these matters. Similarly our relation with Japan is very important; our relation with Vietnam is important; and the visit was necessary. There were holidays in the House. For only two working days he was away. In these matters of arranging visits, it is not only convenience that is looked after, the convenience of other leaders—the convenience of Mr. Nakasone, the convenience of the leaders of Vietnam—has also to be taken into consideration. This is done through a good deal of negotiations and diplomatic exchanges. And, therefore, Madam, I cannot resist this feeling and this impression that since the Opposition Members—they will pardon my saying so—do not have any legitimate, substantial matters to raise, they raise all these matters just as a propaganda stunt. This House....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you answer the questions they have raised.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: It is an insinuation.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: We object to this.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: He is provoking us and he does not want us to interrupt him. Is this warranted? He is provoking us and you are keeping quiet.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am asking him to give answers ...

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh): He says that we do not have anything of substance. Is he to decide whether we have substance or not?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Then I will come to the points raised by Mr. Chaturanan Mishra.

हमारे मित्र चतुरानन मिश्र जी ने दो बातों का जिक्र किया है। कहा है कि जापान से हमारा ट्रेड बैलेंस घटा क्यों है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले वर्षों में जापान से हमारा ट्रेड बैलेंस घट कर 300 मिलियन डालर से घट कर 30 मिलियन डालर पर आ गया है, यद्यपि दूसरे देशों से और खास कर अमरीका जैसे

देश मे जो बड़ा शक्तिशाली है औद्योगिक रूप से, उनका ट्रेड बैलेंस बढ़ता जा रहा है और बडी परेशानी है इससे वहां और वहां प्रोटेक्शनिज्म की बात हो रही है और सब तरफ से कहा जा रहा है कि आप अपना निर्यात कम करिये । तो अभी जापान हमारा तीसरा ट्रेड पार्टनर होने पर भी जापान से दूसरे देशों की अपेक्षा ट्रेड बैलेंस्ट है । यह मैं पिछले वर्ष की बात कर रहा हूं । ताजा से ताजा आंकड़े की बात कर रहा हूं और इस मामले मे असली सवाल जिस पर हमारी बात हुई वह यह थी कि हमारा ट्रेड व्यापार उनसे बढ़ना चाहिए और यह व्यापार का जो लेविल है वह ऊंचा होना चाहिए, हमारे आयात-निर्यात का लेविल ऊंचा होना चाहिए ।

दूसरी चर्चा उन्होंने की अंतरराष्ट्रीय सवालों के बारे में । वियतनाम ऐसा देश है जो सिद्धांत के रूप में और इतिहास के रूप में हमारे भारत देश से बहुत मिलता जुलता है । हम ने एक लम्बी स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई लड़ी है, उन्होंने भी एक लम्बी लड़ाई लड़ी है अपने देश की स्वतंत्रता के लिये और वहां वियतनाम के लोगों ने भी स्वतंत्रता के लिये हमारी तरह से ही बड़ी से बड़ी कुर्बानी की है और उसके लिये एक लम्बी लड़ाई लड़ी है ।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : : मेरा प्रश्न यह नहीं था । मैंने कहा था कि न्यू एक्सिस आफ पावर कंसिस्टिंग यू एस ए, जापान . . .

श्री बली राम भगत : मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूं । आप चाहेंगे तो आप के सब सवालों का जवाब मैं दूंगा । वह आप ने तीसरा सवाल उठाया था । तो वियतनाम के नेताओं से जो बात हुई उस का जिक्र मैं कर रहा हूं । हमारे विचारों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों पर समता रही है, हमारा दृष्टिकोण एक रहा है और वियतनाम आज जो देश है वह चाहता है कि एशिया में और साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में शान्ति हो ताकि वह आर्थिक और औद्योगिक प्रगति कर सके । इस क्षेत्र मे वे स्वावलम्बी बनना चाहते हैं और अपनी जनता के हालात सुधारना चाहते हैं और 30 साल से लड़ते-लड़ते जो उनका सारा देश क्षतिग्रत हो गया है उस को बनाना चाहते हैं । उस देश में शान्ति की जितनी भूख है उसका आप अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते । हमारा भी शान्तिप्रिय देश है । शान्ति के लिये आज हम अथक प्रयास कर रहे हैं । दुनिया में शान्ति हो ताकि हमारा देश आर्थिक और विकास के सवाल हल कर सके । इस मामले में हम दोनों देशों की राय एक रही है ।

जो आपने एशिया की बात, पेसिफिक के किनारे जो देश है उनकी बात कही है हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और जापान के प्रधान मंत्री नाकासोने में बड़ी तफसील से बात हुई है । जिसमे हमारे बाइलेटल, द्विदेशीय सवालों पर बात हुई, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सवालों पर बात हुई । जापान के प्रधान मंत्री ने भी इस बात पर जोर दिया है जबकि आप जानते हैं कि भारत का तो यह दृष्टिकोण रहा ही है कि एशिया में शान्ति हो । शान्ति के लिए उन्होंने बहुत जोर दिया । उन्होंने बताया कि जापान ही एक ऐसा देश है जिसने अणुबम को अनुभव किया है । इससे कितनी क्षति होती है, विनाश होता है, यह इसी ने अनुभव किया है । उन्होंने इस बात को बड़े जोरदार भावुक शब्दों में कहा है । उन्होंने कहा है कि जो अणुबम, न्यूक्लियर, परमाणु बम की बात चल रही है, वह नहीं चाहते कि यह किसी तरह से हो । हम चाहते हैं कि वह खत्म हो क्योंकि वह इसको भुगत चुके है । उन्होंने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा कि जेनेवा में जो वार्ता हुई गोर्बाचोव में और प्रेजीडेंट रीगन में, यह बहुत अच्छी हुई । हम यह चाहते हैं कि आगे भी यह वार्ता चलती रहे । जनवरी में जब यह आपस में बात होगी, रीगन साहब जब मास्को जायेंगे और यह बात चले तो उसका कोई न कोई हल निकले ।

[श्री बली राम भगत]

वह और हम सब चाहते हैं कि दुनिया में शान्ति हो, खासतौर से एशिया में शान्ति हो। मैं समझता हूं इस वार्ता से, आपस के विचारविनियम से, इन सवालों पर, आर्थिक मामलों पर जो बात हुई उस पर हल निकलेगा। आपको याद होगा कि नान-एलाइन्ड सांमट में एक अपील थी कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक सवालों पर, मुद्रा सम्बन्धी, वित्त सम्बन्धी मामलों पर एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन हो ताकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक ढांचे को हम नये ढंग से बना सकें। इस पर उन्होंने सहमति जाहिर की। जापान के प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा कि हमारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक तंत्र ऐसा हो जिसमें विकासशील और विकसित दोनों देशों का भला हो। मेरे ख्याल से मैं आप के सब सवालों का जवाब दे चुका हूं।

I now come, Madam Deputy Chairman, to my very esteemed friend, Mr. Gurupadawamy, for whom I have the highest of regard for his intellect and for his perspective.

He said, all such visits should impart a new momentum in our relations. I agree with him.

He has to convince his colleague sitting behind him. According to him, when we say that the Prime Minister's visit has created a momentum, increased the understanding, he says, it is an adulatory remark. Everything to him is adulatory. There is no honesty of feelings, there is no commitment, there is nothing. He thinks that everybody is guided by flattery or self-respect. That is his standard. He has to convince him. I am appealing to him because perhaps my word will not reach him, but his word can. Therefore, he should know that everybody has got a certain sense of honesty; and a certain sense of commitment. I wish every hon. Member had this sense of responsibility. We should not try to denigrate ourselves. If you make some personal remarks and then I make same remarks it won't serve any purpose. It hurts our own image.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: We did not say a word against you.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I followed the example and I gave the way.

Some hon. Members from that side said: what was the necessity for the Prime Minister to visit Japan? Madam, the Japanese visit was absolutely essential. It was very timely and imparted a new momentum. As I have told earlier, it will lead to a new era of exceptional relations and understanding between the two countries. So far, our relationship was one sided, that is, economic relations. As I said earlier, we had very good economic relations both in terms of 'quantitatively and qualitatively'. We have been able to get the import of new technology from Japan, particularly, in the automobile indurtsy. It has completely changed the outlook here and productivity of new technology also.

Similarly, we are importing the new technology for gas turbines for power generation. Some hon. Members from that side looked into this aspect with elections only in their minds. Madam, this gas turbine technology is a hi-tech technology. We want to use this gas turbine technology in Assam, because of local gas which is available in abundance. Later on we may use this technology in Bombay High where we have got abundance of gas. Madam, this is a new technology we are havnig and we have taken this step in the right direction. Therefore, when hon. Members from that side have pointed out that it is for the elections in (Assam), you can judge their standards. Well, I cannot deal with that question. I can only say that this gas turbine technology in Assam will revolutionise the technology in that particular field. It is in the greater interest of the country that we are importing this technology. In fact, it is a high priority item. I think this visit to Japan was very essential and it has not created any misunderstanding as some hon. Members have pointed out. There is no misunderstanding in the country; and there is no misunderstanding in any quarters

except in the minds of some hon. Members sitting on that side.

Madam, if you take the general opinion of the country and the press, the visit of the Prime Minister to Japan, was very useful and in the larger interest of the country. So I do not think that there is any misunderstanding.

Madam, a valid point has been raised regarding agreement in science and technology and the hon. Members are absolutely right in asking for more information. They asked : what are the details? Well, I had the honour to sign the agreement on behalf of my country along with the Foreign Minister of Japan, Mr. Shintaro Abe. The first point I want to say is that this is an enaoling agreement

6.00 P.M.

It is an agreement in principle that the two countries are going to cooperate in the area of science and technology and strengthen cooperation in science and technology. Mutually beneficial studies, will be undertaken. And the important element of this agreement is that a joint committee has been set up. On our side Dr. Yashpal is the Chairman and Dr. Mokaibo is the Chairman on the Japanese side. And the informal understanding is— this will be finalised through diplomatic channels—that the first meeting of this committee will be in Delhi preferably early in 1986, may be in January.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: One clarification, if the hon. Minister would yield for a minute. Is it a memorandum of understanding or is it an agreement? Are there clauses in this agreement? Or, is it merely an intent to have a subsequent agreement separately for science and separately for technology?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is an agreement. It is not a memorandum of understanding.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: But an agreement contains some details.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: That is what I am saying. It is not an agreement of many pages. It is, as I said, an enabling agreement, agreement on principle. As I said, the main operative part is that a joint committee has been set up. It is the desire of both the Prime Ministers that what we have agreed in principle must be translated into practice and that translating body is the joint committee which is going to meet immediately, as early as possible. The question that hon. Members are asking rightly is what are the areas. It is for that committee; they will determine the areas in which the cooperation should take place. It is a technical body with technical people both here and on that side. They will determine the aeras of agreement and identify the areas. He asked: have they been identified? No, they have not been identified. They will be identified in the first meeting and in the subsequent meetings.....

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: You have agreed to form a committee? Am I right?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will explain. He said that technical people from both sides will have a meeting and will decide the areas of cooperation.

श्री जसवंत सिंह : अभी केवल कमेटी बनी है ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naturally, it has been very recently formed.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: This is how things are done. These agreements are done that way.

Now another qqestion that has been asked is that the Prime Minister made some statement that we will not make a nuclear bomb even if Pakistan does so and this is in contradiction with something which he said earlier. I have not seen any contradiction in these matters. May I ask a question: when did he say he is going to make a bomb? Did he say so? He never said so. What he said was...

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: May I...

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I know, I know I know everything. I am precise in everything.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Let him put his question.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am not asking for an answer. I am replying to him. I have posed a counter-question, just to clear the mist, if there is any. It is my duty to clear the mist. As I said, at what point of time, tell me—I am asking you; this is reply by way of a question—at what point of time, did we ever say that we are going to make a bomb? we are always saynig that our nuclear programme is a peaceful programme, is for peaceful purposes. Even though we had acquired the nucelar implosion technology, we said that we are not going to make a bomb. Did we not say so always? (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding. Let me complete.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete I will allow you.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: What we had said earlier was that we have definite information that Pakistan is engaged in a nuclear weapons programme. And this fact has introduced a new element or a new dimension in our security perceptions. We have to keep our security options open. We have to keep a watch, every minute because this is a very, very impotrant factor, a disturbing factor. This is the point. Now, we have at no point of time...

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I agree with you. But what the Prime Minister said is if Pakistan makes a bomb, then there will be a tremendous pressure on us. So he said that we may have to revise our stand and keep our options open. This is different from the stand he has taken in Japan where he said even in case Pakistan produces a bomb we will not make a bomb.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: On this very sensitive issue if you take the various statements made even by the Prime Minister, it amounts only to this. Our Present position is we are not for making a bomb. People ask this question as to whether Pakistan has or has not the bomb, whether they already have or they already have not. Our present position is this—this is only our present position—well, we are not going to make a bomb ..

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: You have closed the option then.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: But the overall thing is no country, much less we, would ever compromise in any way with our security interests. That is paramount. We will always, in any nuclear policy or in any economic policy or any other policy, be looking into or be guided by the interests of our security. Security is our paramount consideration. You can say that our present position is we do not have a bomb and we are not going to have a bomb even if Pakistan has it. But it does not mean and it does not bind us for future ..

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Don't close option.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: it is a very sensitive issue. I would request the Minister not to go beyond that because, otherwise, in his exuberance he may say something and he may commit the Government.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am not exuberant. I can only say we have said that our security options are open because that is the paramount consideration before any country..

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: There is a small difference...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Don't provoke him.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I will close this subject by saying that there is absolutely no contradiction in the various statements that have been made by the Prime Minitser over this issue.

Now another subject that was raised by the honourable Members was the visit to the zoo...

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I do want to know...

SHRI B R. BHAGAT: I wish the honourable Member had been there. If the honourable Member had been there, he would not have made this remark. I tell you this is a great emotional issue. It has to be seen to be believed how the children...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: He is asking you seriously.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am glad he is serious. It has to be seen to be believed how it was with the two baby elephants whcih are now grown up—*Asha*, and *Daya--hope and compassion, how popular* they are. Every child of Japan knows about them...

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am so touched.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: You know, the women, the mothers...(*Interruption*) I might tell the honourable Members, this programme was put on what they call the Golden Hour of Japan when millions and millions of the people of Japan see the programme.

SHRI J. K. JAIN (Madhya Pradesh): Our Members have no love and affection for human beings. How can they have love for animals?

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: We know you have so much love for animals instead of human beings.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: One thing more. This programme was arranged at the special request of Prime Minister Nakasone. It was a specially arranged programme. He was accompanied by Mrs. Nakasone and the whole programme was there on their TV network and millions and millions of people saw it. And, as you know, this thing is in fact, a symbol of friendship—*Daya* and *Asha*—and symbolises the bond of friendship, bond of understanding, emotional understanding, between the Indian people and the Japanese people and you have only to see to believe it and I cannot create this conviction here. This was a very important thing...(*Interruptions*)... so far as the understanding, emotional understanding, at people-to-people level, between the people of Japan and the people of India, is concerned.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jaswant Singh should be included in the visits to a zoo!

SHRI JASWANT SINGH:—I would only be delighted to visit an international zoo. So far as visiting a zoo is concerned, this is your suggestion and the suggestion is coming from the Chair. I would only be delighted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am a zoologist and so, I said.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Anyhow, Madam, visits to the zoo by the Government of India is particularly appropriate. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: An honourable Member asked about the Indian community. The Indian community is a small community there but is a very happy and prosperous community and it has no complaints of any kind.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Very good.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: They are playing a very useful role in the society. They are quite popular there and they are welcome there and they contribute to a better understanding of India and Japan. Another piece of information I would like to give for the benefit of the honourable Members here. Two distinguished members, Mr. Nair and Mr. Narayanan, two members of our community, have been awarded by the Emperor ...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: By the Japanese Government?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:... and they have been given the highest award for the contribution, you can imagine, they

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

... made to the understanding between Indian and Japan and they have projected a very good image of India

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Very good.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Why 'imagine'? Why do you say 'imagine'? It is a reality.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Now, Madam, an honourable Member asked—I think it was Mr. Jaswant Singh—whether China was discussed with Vietnam.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: No, You see, here it is mentioned that once the political requirements are fulfilled, then the Vietnamese Government is ready to withdraw its troops and a date is given and the date. I think, is 1990. So, I had asked what were the details of this qualificatoin, "political requirements"? What are the political requirements?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: You did not mention China?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I did mention.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I do not want to go into details on China now. China was also discussed.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA O.K.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: About Kampuchea, the situation has improved, because the relations between Vietnam and the neighbouring countries is very relaxed now and there are, you know, talks going on, about solving this question. In this context, the Vietnamese had discussions with Indonesia, with the Thais, with Malaysia, all the countries in the ASEAN, with whom Vietnam's relations were very much strained. Now there is a dialogue. Somebody is talking of the 'proximity dialogue' and some talk of 'cocktail party' or 'cocktail meetings'. So, they are trying to solve this question amicably so that this is out of the way and they want to create a better atmosphere there. The Vietnamese leaders have said that they are prepared to play a positive role in bringing about a political solution and they are talking with the countries in the region.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhagat, we are having another statement to be made now by Mr. Ansari and so, we have to conclude this. We cannot go on with a long debate now.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am in your hands.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow we are going to discuss in detail the international situation. So, you may conclude within whatever time you would like to take.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: This is the last point. I said that they are willing and, in that context, I said that they are willing to talk to all elements including Sihanouk except Pol Pot. This is because the Pol Pat regime is a regime which kills its own people. So they said that they cannot talk with them. Two to three million people have been butchered. Out of 6 million people 40 per cent have been butchered by that regime. They said: we will never talk with everybody else, they said, they will talk. They declared that by 1990, in any case, they will withdraw, and if there is a political solution, they said: we are prepared to withdraw even earlier. For peace in this area this matter should be solved politically, so that foreign troops from Kampuchea are allowed to be withdrawn, and this country regains its peace and is on the path of growth.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Statement by Shri Ansari.